Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM

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BALANCE-SHEET OF LA.F. ATTACK ON DA NANG AIRBASE

(JULY 15, 1967):

87 U.S. AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 400 G.L.S PUT OUT OF

figures of the enemy losses and casualties in the L.A.F. artillery attack on the U.S. big airbase in Da Nang. It has also announced that 75 of the planes destroyed or damaged were jet fighters. The L.A.F. blew up two depots of rockets and 200kg and 300kg bombs, burnt one million litres of petrol, 200 military vehicles including nearly 20 tanks and M.113 armoured troops carriers.

400 American soldiers, mostly pilots and technicians,

were killed or wounded.

GPX has recently given the

(Continued page 7)

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* Hanoi - North Viet Nam

by FELIX GREENE

THERE WOULD BE NO "SANCTUARY" THE U.S. AGGRESSORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

A NANG is a complex military base of the biggest kind in South Viet Xam, base are not all assigned to its defence, most of them were pinned down by the femous to them were pinned down by the femous to them were pinned down by the femous to the femous the femous to the femous to the femous femous

the doom of the guernias.

Nevertheless, on the night of July 14, the base was pounded by the Liberation troops: 400 G.l's were killed and wounded, 39 aircraft including jets, and 200 military vehicles destroyed and jets, and 200 military vehicles destroyed and personal pe

The 7th attack was clearly one of the finest and biggest successes of the Liberation fighters.

This highly effectual 10 minutes' strike is proof that the L.A.F. has rapidly grown up and mastered

an ingenious feghting method. Said Marcel Gimont in La Tribune size Nations on July 21, 1967. "What happened in Da Nang was not something of a rare occurrence attill less of a piece of lock." A review of the La.P. raids on the enemy bases since the extension of the size of the control of the size of the control of the c and man

blown up.

Moreover, there have been other great engagements in which the L.A.F. put out of action more than 600 enemy troop, destroyed is military more than 600 enemy troop, destroyed is military at the base of U.S. Infantry Division, q at Pleiki (juse 10), Incoded down poor Vankees, 70 tanks and armoured care at the base of U.S. Infantry Division (juse 10), Incoded one company of G.I.'s at the Neng 800 point d'appui, Quang Nam province (July 10), Recently, Law (just 10), and the U.S. base and oil utorage at the sireled of Phone Vinh (july 20), Lai Nhe, Phu Loi (july 8) and the U.S. base and oil utorage at moi tinclude the hellings of Cao Tran, Dee Mies, Dong Ha, Gio Linh, Cam Lo in Quang Tri province which put out of action thousands of U.S. marties, storages and ammunition depots last July.

storages and animamicon dopts in all prices into the enemy's heart by overwhelming Quang Tri town the enemy's heart by overwhelming Quang Tri town Vang poots at the same time (April 1. 1967) or storming Hue city, whing out 800 of the enemy (May 28), the Lyth attack on Da Nang (Iuly 44) (May 28), the Lyth attack on Da Nang (Iuly 42) punishament from the South Viet Nam Liberation troops. The American setback in Da Nang upplies further proof of their morans and inevitable failure and constitute a pitter also in the face of the U.S. and constitute a letter also in the face of the U.S. and constitute a bitter slap in the face of the U.S. politicians and strategists who are always bragging of military progress.

LATEST NEWS

AUGUST 11 AND 12 NEW U.S. RAIDS ON HANOL

NINE U.S. FIGHTER - BOMBERS DOWNED

bringing the total number of U.S. planes lost in North Viet Nam to 2,170

(details on page 6)

EVIDENCE OF U.S. CRIMES OF GENOCIDE Bac, was subjected to 77 air raids. In the first 6 months of the first 6 months 6 months of the first 6 months of the first 6 months of the first 6 months 6 months of the first 6 months 6 months of the firs

IN NORTH VIET NAM

U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam are possessed of a character of of a character of genocide in every respect. U.S. aims and methods assu-me many forms and are 'linked together.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUC-TION OF WATER CON-SERVANCY WORKS

The U.S. imperialists have been carrying out systematic large scale tombings of water conservancy works. Following are some typical cases:

In Nghe An province, In Nghe : An province, between August 5, 1965 and the day when we carried out investigations on 1,080 occa-sions the U.S. imperialists released 6,700 bombs over such as dykes, irrigation cahydrometric statio etc. For instance, one of these works, the Nam Dandam, has been repeatedly bombed since August 1965. Bombings have been carried out even during flood season and also it the drought period. From June 19 to 24, 1967, the U.S. imperialists continually at-1 tacked the dam, destroying

Phu Tho province many rivers, such as the Red River, the Lo River etc. In flood season, the water level is 3 metres higher than the level of rice-fields. It is clear that if dykes were destroyed, a large area would be flooded and agricultural production would suffer great losses. Since the first days of bombing of North Viet Nam, U.S. aircraft have car ricd out dozens of attacks against dykes and dams. canals and other water con servancy works. The Ha Thach dyke which we saw had a section of 100 metres destroyed with a bomb crater

metres in diameter. We also witnessed the bombing of the Ha Mao dyke on July 18, 1967 which dug bomb craters on both sides of the dyke.

SYSTEMATIC USE OF PHOSPHORUS FUZED INCENDIARY BOMBS

SINCE the beginning of 1967, the U.S. imperia-lists have been making systematic use of phosphorare of many types: cluster containing 60 bomb units; phosphorous shell (the one As is known, when a person got wounded by phosphorous fragments which cause serious burns on the body, horrible lasting pains may be felt a long time. Pho-phorus also kill pigs, poultry, and fish; in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

During its journey, the south bound group witnessed to forests and 5 hamlets set afire by phosphorous bombs

One typical destruction of village by phosphorous and other bombs, with a character of genocide, was that of Duc Ninh village in Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province. Since February 7, 1965, it has been subjected to 139 attacks: particularly from January to June 1967, 63 air raids in which ordinary bombs, rockets, steel-pellet bombs, naval shellings were used in combination with phosphorous bombs.

From May 4 to 12, 1967, phosphorous shells were fired on Vinh Long and Vinh Son villages; as a result, 500 peo-ple were poisoned, got headple were poisoned, got head-aches, fell into a coma and

MASSIVE USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN

THE Japanese Scientists' Investigation Commission of the Japanese Committee for Investigation of the U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam has recently visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The commission comprised: Doctor Zenzaburo Funazaki, Surgeon, Chief of the Sur,

gery Department in Saku Central Hospital, Nagano province, leader. — Professor Shingo Shibata, Philosopher, Social Scientist, Professor of Sociology, Law College, Seeretary General. — Professor Makoba Kandatus, Agricultural Scientist, Professor of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Tokyo, member of the Japanese Scientific Council,

- Doctor Masahiro Hashimoto, Chief of the Kisyoin

Hospital in Kyodo, physician, member. In addition, Mr. Kenji Teramoto, cameraman of the "Nihon Denpa News" accompanied the Commission during

its trip,
The Commission has interviewed 80 witnesses, victims of U.S. war crimes, listened to the statements of 41 persons and examined 30 wounded people under treatment.

After one month's investigation, the Commission held on July 31, 1967 a press conference in Hanoi to denounce the cri-mes of genocide committed by Washington in Viet Nam. The declaration issued by the commission said in parts:

VINH LINH AREA

THE U.S. imperialists have massively sprayed toxic chemicals to destroy crops in Vinh Linh area.

On April 25, 1965, they On April 25, 1965, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Con Co Island, causing the vegetation to wither. On June 27 and Adgust 16, 1966, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Huong Lap hamlet in the western part of Vinh Linh area. Hundreds of hectares of trees and crops were destroyed.

On January 18, 1967, they again sprayed toxic chemicals on Huong Lap hamlet. As a result, a whole strip of 6 kilometres in length and 2 kilometres in width was affect-ed; 30 ha of cassava-roots and 8 ha of rice and other plants 200 people were poisoned, felt giddy, vomited, got headache, coughed, etc.

> great dose. This is only common knowledge. DESTRUCTION OF URBAN CENTRES AND SUBURBS

on the northern bank on Ben Hai River suffered losses. In

total 700 hectares of cassava

By examining the effects

By examining the effects on vegetation, chemicals sprayed are found to be 2.4D and 2.4.5T. (The U.S. Govern-ment has openly admitted their use in South Viet Nam).

The U.S. imperialists claim that these chemicals are only

'weed killers' but chemicals

become toxic when used

direct damage.

THE above mentioned U.S. "new method" of genocide night together with the "classical method" of massive use of conventional weapons. We now cite some cases of our

Ho Xa township, Vinh Linh area, had 5,850 inhabitants on an area of 3.2 sq. kilometres

The U.S. imperialists started attacking this township on February 8, 1965.

Ho Xa has been attacked 144 times with 22,499 explosive bombs, abcut 10,000 steel pellet bombs, 6,232 rockets, 68 napalm bombs. The group visited this place, a whole township reduced to a whole township reduced to rubble. The Japanese scientists who know about the destruc-tion by American atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can unequivocally declare that the devastation in Ho Xa reminds that of

Between October 22, 1965 and June 30, 1967, Bac Giang, the provincial capital of Ha

120 CBUs, and rockets and missiles. As a result, hospitals churches, food-processing fac tories and people's dwellings were all destroyed. The group realized that the people in this town were not in a posithis town were not in a posi-tion to do any productive work at present. The pattern of destroying completely towns and villages by explo-sive bombs used in coordina-tion with CBUs was un-mistakable in all the places investigated

ACT OF GENOCIDE BY B.52-BOMBINGS

THE group arrived in Vinh Linh area early on the morning of July 14. The day before, the U.S. imperia-lists carried out carpet bomlists carried out carpet bom-bing by 27 B.528 on Vinh Son, Vinh Thuy and Vinh Latn villages in the demilitarized zone (Northern part) in Vinh Linh area. The bombed area was 6 kilometres long and 1.5-2 kilometres wide the bombs fell at about 30 metres apart from one another. All houses. orchards and fields in this area were destroyed. This genocidal bombing is a bargenocidal bombing is a bar-barous method applied by Nazi fascists and U.S. and British imperialists in World War II against the civilians. The U.S. imperialists are now applying this method in their crimials war escalation against the Vietnamese On March 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27 and 29, 1967, they disseminated toxic chemicals on Vinh O vilage in Vinh Linh area. On May 3 and 12, 1967, toxic chemicals were spread along the Ben Hai River. As a result, the villages of Vinh Son, Vinh Giang, Vinh Lam, Vinh Thuy and Vinh Thanh

By combining different methods and in a systematic and planned way, the U.S. imperialits are attempting imperialits are attempting massive destruction of the Vietnamese people's lives and property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the same barbarous methods in South Viet Nam. Western reporters and photographers have exposed these methods.

total, 700 hectares of cassava roots, 130 hectares of sweet potatoes, 22.2 hectares of beans and papaya, bahana, jack-fruit trees, pumpkins etc, were destroyed. In the whole Vinh Linh area, 200 square kilometres suffered The U.S. imperialists are carrying out round - the destroy all" policy in both North and South Viet Nam. The horrors of Gernica, Co. ventry, Dresden, Lidice and Hiroshima have been repeated so many times in Viet Nam.
U.S. crimes are even more savage than Hitler's. They must be immediately stopped and the culprits must be severely punished

> THE GENOCIDAL ACTS OF THE US IMPERIALISTS CANNOT SUBDUE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

In their aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperial-ists have committed such monstrous crimes of genocide monstrous crimes of genocide but they will not succeed in their dark scheme, cannot intimidate the Vietnamese people and cannot shake their tional reunification and in

During the visit and investigation of the commission in various places of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it learnt that the Vietnamese people have overcome numerous difficulties and devised many clever innovations to restrict to the minimum the losses caused by the genocidal acts of the U.S. imperialists. And the commi-sion is happy to say that the Vietnamese people are achieving great successes in all fields, in the fighting. communication and transportation work, in the health service, education and culture

VIET NAM COURIER

THE VIET NAM WAR: U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM AND _THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT. AUGUST 10 and September 2, historical dates and other successes recorded all over the country ing topic of our times. Many initiatives and sug. A for the Vietnamese people, will be coming. led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements They mark a great uprising of the Vietnamwhich recognized the independence, sovereignty and

ese people - from the Sino-Vietnamese border to Ca May Cabe-to overthrow the century old doming. tion of the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists and set up the democratic republican regime throughout Viet Nam. Since then, a new page of struggle has also opened for Viet Nam to safeguard and consolidate her independence and

The Vietnamese beable but up the first ratio tance from 1945 to 1954. The Dien Bien Phu victory

territorial integrity of Viet Nam. Since July 1954. the Vietnamese people have had to wage an unremitting struggle against Washington's intervention and scheme of aggression. At present, the South for U.S. intervention and aggression? What is the Viet Nam population put up a second resistance against the U.S. expeditionary troops, the U.S. henchmen and satellites, and have won important successes, while North Viet Nam has defeated the mar of destruction of the II S

Viet Nam has become a crucial problem, a burn

gestions stemming from the will for peace have been made to find a way out for the crisis which is now upsetting South East Asia. But the main point lies in the clear conception of the true mature of the war now going on there: What is the need nature of the Vietnamese people's struggle

A series of articles appearing in Viet Nam Courier will help our readers understand the above.

U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM AT WORK

O certain Americans
who blame him for
his brutal intervention in Viet Nam,
Lyndon B. Johnson
has replied that he is only
continuing the policy of his
predecessors, Eisenhower and
Kennedy the former; a re-Kennedy, the former a re-publican, the latter, a so-called "liberal". He could have gone back much further. asserted that he had done nothing but follow an old tradition of American

DOLLAR AND BIG STICK OR, at the very beginning

of its development, U.S. capitalism did not con-tent itself with the vast territory under its control. On December 2, 1823, President Monroe unequivocally stated the idea that the American continent should, after the departure of the Spanish, become the preserves of Yankee capitalism. A year later, U.S. forces landed in Puerto Rico. In 1831, a U.S. fleet blockaded the Argentine coast. In 1837, the U.S. government supported a movement for the "automovement for the "auto-nomy" of Texas, which belonged to Mexico, in 1845 was was declared on the war was declared on the latter, and the former duly annexed to the U.S. In 1848, A new war was waged against Mexico and more territories annexed: in all two million annexed: square kilometres, one half of Mexico's territory.

Innumerable were the incidents direct or indirect interventions, which in the 19th and early 20th centuries ended with the imposing on various countries of Latin America a whole series of unequal treaties, allegiance pacts, or governments subser-vient to Washington. After Mexico, came the turn of mexico, came the turn of other countries, especially the smaller ones of Central America: Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Uruguay, etc. Each time, U.S. troops were dispatched to those countries under various pretexts: protection of American lives and property, maintenance of order... As early as 1830, the hero of Latin America, Simon Bolivar, remarked: "The United remarked: "The United States seems appointed by Providence to heap miseries on America in the name of

In 1898, the U.S. intervened in Cuba's war of independence

against Spain, robbed the latter of her colonies (Cuba, the Philippines, Guam) and the liberated colonies of their independence. In 1903, by force of arms the United States carved Panama out of Colombia, turned it into an "independent" country, an became the incontestable leader. U.S. trusts, already of enormous size, grew to colossal proportions: General Motors' turn-over for ins-tance equalled the French budget. This gives an idea of their power, their thirst of raw materials and markets. While the U.S. produces an "independent" country, and dug the canal of the While the U.S. produces many kinds of raw materials in abundance it none the less and dug the canal of the same name across its ter-ritory. In 1904, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt completed the Monroe doctrine by giving imports a great deal of oil, iron ore, bauxite, and lacks many kinds of non-ferrous the Monroe doctrine by giving the following recommendation to his ambassadors in Latin America: "Talk softly, but wield a big stick". A series of military interventions, in Opminican Republic in 1907 and 1912. Nicaragus in 1909. Mexico in 1913, the bombard-ment of Vera Cruz in 1914, were illustrations, in the exitation of the control of the production of the control of the with dollar diplomacy. metals indispensable to modern industry: manganese, melybden, chrome, nickel, copper, tungsten etc. It also consumes enormous quantities of coffee cocoa bananas If it runs short of those products, American industry will be hamstrung and the American way of life drasti-cally affected. A large number of those

The big stick was for those The big stick was for those people who, freed from Spanish and Portuguese colonisation, wanted to safeguard their independence; the dollar was for the big landlords, latifunda owners, heirs to the Spanish conquistadores, and the local big bourgeoiste. The dollar was for the reactionser, unreservedly relied on Yankes protection, while the US. protection, while the U.S. put all her confidence in the "caudillos", those military chieftains who had taker power through more or less spectacular putsches and were seeking to maintain it through terror and violence

The U.S. reorganised and modernised those caudillos' self-styled national armies, which were in fact at Washington's beck and call. Pro-nunciamientoes followed each other, but military or civilian dictatorship remained, and with it Yankee domination. By taking the place of old Spanish colonialism in Latin America, young Yankee im-perialism gradually worked out its own formulas of colonisation. Soon, its appe-tites were let loose beyond the boundaries of the American continent.

THE INTERNATIONAL GENDARME

THE two World Wars con-siderably impaired the THE two World Wars con-siderably impaired the world position of Euro-pean imperialisms; after 1945, Yankee imperialism

A large number of those products come from ex-colo-nies of European imperial-isms, Most of them grow only one kind of produce; their economy depends entirely on the good will of their imperialist buyers, and is at the mercy of fluctuations in the prices of coffee, cocoa, or whatever crop it produces. Having acquired nominal in-dependence and set up fragile dependence and set up fragile governments, these countries nnancially depend on Yankee imperialism, which invests there more and more capital. In those so-called under-developed countries invest-ments benefit from cheap raw organise so-called national armies of mercenaries. Any materials and labour, facilities for remittance of profits, and time a government tries to resist, assassinations, then coups d'Etat and finally open armed intervention are re-sorted to. for remittance of profits, and at dividends. By acquiring a monopoly over their foreign trade, binding their governments with financial and military "aid". Yankee imperialism holds sway over numerous countries of the Third World. Even European countries of the Third World. Even European countries with the Unit'd States, attract renormous Yankee investments. Let us recall a few facts : 1952: a coup d'Etat was staged by army sergeant Batista in Cuba. U.S. aid was immediately granted him and he maintained his with the United States, attract enormous Yankee invest-ments. U.S. government aid is aimed at providing an infra-structure and favourable political conditions for privabloody dictatorship until 1954: armed intervention against Guatemala. President Arbenz had to resign and hand over power to the pro-Yankee colonel Castillo Arte investments. Often, eco cover of contracts and loans from so-called international 1959: hostile activities

B.I.R.D. (Bank for Interna-tional Reconstruction and Development), I.M.F. (Inter-national Monetary Fund) A.I.D. (Association for Inter-national Development)... In this way, after the Second World War, Yankee

bodies, which are in fact controlled by Washington: B.I.R.D. (Bank for Interna-

imperialism has built a machi-1061 the U.S. and Bea nery to impose its economic hegemony on the world. Washington's world ambizilian reactionaries forced President Quadros to resign. In 1964, President Goulart. for having tried to carry out a timid land reform, was overthrown by Marshal Castions are in proportion to U.S. economic expansion: in 1960 U.S. national income was 500 billion dollars, 670 telo Branco, who set up billion in 1965. However, we live in a world where impermilitary dictatorship strongly supported by Washington. live in a world where imper-ialism no longer rules the roost: the socialist camp 1964: A U.S. military misdevelops rapidly and is throw-ing its decisive weight into the international arena, while guerilla plan in Colombia. It is hard to draw a the national liberation move ventions, brutal or covert, in various countries of the world. American actions in "contain" the socialist camp,
"roll it back" if possible, and
suppress the national libera-

the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Laos, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, are only movements, becomes too well known and need no imperative objectives for Yankee imperialism, bent on achieving world domination. further elaboration. Those brutal interventions are all accompanied by a series of A mere economic machinorganisations and institutions be, is not enough. A world political and military straaimed at camouflaging Yankee interference under humani-tarian mask. John. F. Kentegy is needed. Washington multiplies military bases in nedy, by founding the Al-liance for Progress and the foreign countries (nearly 3,000 of them) signs military Peace Corps, proved a past master in the tactics. "Scholpacts in all parts of the world (S.E.A.T.O., N.A.T.O., C. E. N. T. O., A. N. Z. U. S.) sends the 6th Fleet to the numerous espionage under takings in various countries. sends the 6th Fleet to the Mediterranean, the 5th to the Indian Ocean, the 7th to the Pacific. The C.I.A. and other U.S. secret agencies make and unmake govern-ments at will, recruit "goril-las", while U.S. advisers It is always in the name

were undertaken against the Cuban revolution and have never ceased since.

émigré airmen helped crush an insurrection in Guatemala.

1961: military coup d'Etat in Salvador, directed by the U.S. military mission.

1060: U.S. - trained Cuban

an ally of local feudalists and big bourgeoisie that the U.S. has acted in the world. For a time, it brandished the Russian bogey, now it is the Chinese peril; U.S. propa-ganda services and "cultural-centres" abrâad sell the centres" abroad sell the the "free world" while stra-tegists of General Maxwell Taylor's kind claim for the U.S. the "moral" right to fight against national wars, dubbed subversive aggression. If one were to believe the men in Washington, American marines would be veritable latter day knights ready to interthat Cardinal Spellmann has gone to Saigon to give his blessing to the American expeditionary corps.

> VIET NAM A TESTING-GROUND

U.S. intervention in Viet Nam has unfolded according to a process which one may call classical if one is familiar with the

(Continued base 6)

Escalation in a Stalemate

FINALLY, on August 3, 1967, President Johnson decided to dispatch from 45,000 to 50,000 more G.I.'s to South Viet Nam to beef up the U.S. Expeditionary forces there to 525,000 by June 30, 1968. Parallel with this troop increase, the Whi-te House proposed that military expenditures be increased by another 4 billion dollars, raising the total U.S. military budget to 79.5 billion dollars, budget to 79.5 billion dollars, or approximately the biggest U.S. military budget during World War II. With this gear-up of U.S. war efforts, the budget deficit is likely U.S. President was compelled to ask for a surcharge of 10 percent on income taxes, or 4 percent more than previously scheduled, a stop in the reduction of some kinds of taxes as pro-mised earlier and a "rigid control" over appropriations which are usually meant for the "Great Society" programme.

At a moment when pes-

government's home and fo-reign policies and especially when the struggle of Afro-Americans is gaining momen-tum, this presidential decision shows that Johnson is con-fronting a critical situation never known before War escalation, intensifica-

tion and expansion remains the choice of the leading war makers in Washington. The more setbacks they more setbacks they sustain and the greater their stalemate, the higher they raise their stakes, although they are well aware that still heavier defeats are in store for them. The voice of war remains the real and predominant note in Washington. But will an additional

simism and frustration are everybody and the Western press doubt, help the U.S. solve the "marked simism and frustration are the prevailing mood in the States because of increasingly heavy U.S./in defeats in the Viet Nam war, when U.S. rulers are at loggerheads with one another over the White House and the Pen-tagoris Viet Nam policy, when the American people more and more resent the government's home and for deterioration in the military situation?" Immediately situation?" Immediately af-ter Westmoreland made a call for an increase of about 200,000 men, people well conservant with the situation made it clear that, since with over 450,000 tro the U.S. continued to lose and have not succeeded in subduing the Vietnamese peo-ple, this scanty troops in-crease is nothing more than

However, in taking this reckless step—more men and more money—the U.S. admin-istration will have to bear its dire consequences. The Pentagon will have to collect troops from units of the Army, thus thinning out the defence forces in the country at a time when the grin the Afro Americans is spreading rapidly and other devements may occur outside U.S. A larger budget

Although North Viet Nam is sustaining a heavier concentration of bombing than has ever before been inflicted on a small country, there is no indication that the adminietrative structure of the

Most of the city populations already had moved away

before the hombers came

HANOI - NORTH VIET NAM

FELIX GREENE spite of the enormous tonnage

of bombs being dropped, ca-sualties are relatively light

The people, anticipating at-

moved away from the citie

to the tens of thousands of

villages and hamlets that are

scattered everywhere over

North Viet Nam. They tool

their schools and hospitals

them, housing them in huts

of bamboo and rush which

To a technically advanced

and complex Western society

such a wholesale abandon-

ment and the destruction of

its cities could be tantamount

to the destruction of the

Nam is not a technically

advanced nation. Its nationa

existence does not depend on

its cities or any significant

industrial base, Ninety-five per cent of the population

The war in some respects

has had a liberating effect

Old restrictive customs have

through sheer necessity, been

broken. For example, young

women who formerly never

involved themselves in much

beyond their home activities

are now trained into doctors

and nurses, have joined the

militia or the volunteer youth

brigade. Night schools, often

cumstances, are being attend-

ed by more people than ever before, and many of those

who are, as adults, getting

the education they missed as

children, are women

Husking ma-

agricultural co-

held under very difficult cir

nation itself. But North Viet

can be built very quickly.

and small workshops with

nation is floundering or that the people's morale is crack-

As Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times and other reporters have pointed out, it would be altogether wrong to suggest that life in North Viet Nam to day is grim. It is not. The spirit of the people is high. One hears a great deal of laughter. Food distribution and other essential administrative functions of government have been successfully maintained. The people everywhere appear in good health.

. The physical destruction caused by U.S. raids has been very severe. I was not prepared for the vast devastation which I found since my last visit 15 months ago.

The names of the cities of North Viet Nam (apart from Hanoi and Haiphong) are unfamiliar to most Americans. Nam Dinh, Phu Ly, Vinh Ninh Binh Thanh Hoa, Phat Diem... these are the names of some of the largest and most important towns after Hanoi and Haiphong. Each of these cities has been bombed so heavily that as cities they have virtually ceased to exist, Phu Ly, to take one example, is-or was-a town about 35 miles south of Hanoi with a former population of between 8,000 and 10,000. To walk through it to day is to walk through a ghost town of broken walls and rubble.

During an afternoon's tramp through its ruins, I no sign of life. I could not find one building of any kind that was still habitable except for half a dozen mud huts that were still standing but unoccupied somewhat beyond the northern fringes.

Everything else was a shambles. The single railroad track that runs through the town had been repaired but was only with difficulty that I could make out where along the line the railroad station must have been. Standing there at dusk, I watched a long freight train steam heavily up from the south. As it passed the remoperatives. nants of this shattered town the locomotive gave a long and mournful whistle. But the train did not stop. There was nothing any longer here to stop for ..

Excepting Hanoi and Haiphong, there is no longer any city life in North Viet Nam and yet the population of North Viet Nam has succeeded in carrying on the es-sential activities of the coun-

THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N. WHEN I was young, I lived through the was paid to the gradual improvement of the people's living standards. Substantial nccessive crises that

led to the Second World War, and I remember that they were marked each time they were marked each time in domestic life by a sudden rise in prices and the scarcity of sugar, soap and oil, which housewives' lack of foresight and hoarders' avidity periodi-cally turned into strategic commodities. I have seen no such things in Hanoi. In this country which has maintained warbme rationing in order to has markedly increased : com-pared with 1955, the con-sumption of rice went up build socialism in spite of exceptional difficulties, there is neither speculation nor hoarding. Supplies continue to be what they were for this Spartan people: sufficient. Rice, grown in the Red River delta, that is in the surround-131.5%, sugar and inclusives 191.3%, cigarettes 166.7%, fabrics 125.9%, mosquito nets 563.7%, soap 350%, paper 254.6% kerosene 248.6%. delta, that is in the surround-ing countryside, vegetables coming from the neighbouring suburban regions, and small portions of meat and fish, are normally supplied to the population, at the same price. As formerly, life remains ard, but it has not lost what the new regime has brought about: stability for tomor-

Thus writes the French jour nalist Michel Vincent, who spent two years in North Viet Nam: Isn't that strange one may ask. How can a country which is at war ensure normal and sufficient supplies to its people, keep prices stable, prevent all speculation and hoarding?

During the last decade (1954—1964) in spite of the big requirements of socialist building, particular attention

The combat forces (army, results have been obtained in this field. Disastrous famiresults have been obtained in this field. Disastrous famines, even yearly chronic food shortages, have been definitively vanquished. Each Vietnamese has seen his age-old dream come true: to "eat his fill". While needs have

One Main Guarantee of Our Victories:

his fill. While needs have increased, substantial impro-vements have been brought about. During the past few years, individual consumption

130.5% in 1964, salt 117.9%. fish brine 262.9%, meat 138.5%, sugar and molasses

MAINTAINING LIVING

STANDARD

last ten years of socialist building, the efforts made by the State and the help granted

by the socialist countries have

ensured normal supplies to the people. Vital needs are satisfied: food, fabrics, medi-

cines, etc. Individual rations

militia, young volunteers, etc) are given priority and get sufficient supplies even in regions which are the most in regions which are the most exposed to enemy raids, Workers performing heavy duties in industry, transport and communications, capital construction, etc. benefit construction, etc. benefit from advantages required by their trade. Solicitous care is given children, old folk and sick people. To factory workers and personnel, cadres and State employees, city dwellers, normal food supldwelfers, normal lood sup-lies are ensured; ration tickets are regularly met; articles of daily use, freely sold, are supplied according to the inventories of State Trade services and in limited quantities, but at stable prices. Social benefits concerning material and cultural life are ensured and even improved in some cases. The State, the trade-unions and handicraft co-operatives pay great attention to the needs of co-operatives. OR the last two years, in face of the U.S. air war of destruction, North Viet Nam has had to make heavy expenditures and overscome multiple difficulties, and the population has suffered more privations than it mines of peace. However, the results recorded during the

of necessities are maintained.

Great attention is accorded Great attention is accorded to the improvement of the peasants' standard of living. For regions having suffered losses due to weather hazards or enemy destruction, the State not only reduces the State not only reduces the obligatory deliveries but supplies the peasants with food at fixed prices. Material incentives are granted to family economy: the peasants can buy industrial goods at

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

IGHT industry in North Viet Nam has overful-filled by from 3.7 to 28.8 percent its plan for the first half of 1967 in the production of daily necessities such as aluminium and plastic articles, chinaware, soap, knit-ware. Such commodities as paper, groundnut oil, textile and mats increased from 0.8 to and mats increased from 9.8 to 28 percent compared with the same period last year. The production of salt in particu-lar has reached a record high.

HERE AND THERE IN THE D.R.V.N.

DESPITE continual U.S. air raids, the economic and cultural branches in Haiphong made big strides forward in the first half of 1967. An increase above plan was recorded from 10.9 to 21 percent in engineering manufacture and repair, in the production of chemical pro-ducts, rubber and timber and

in farm product processing industry; of 34 per cent in the production of goods to serve agriculture, and from 4 to 8 per cent in communica-tion and transport. In agricul-ture, the average per hectare vield of winter-spring rice was more than 2.1 tons, and even from 2.4 to 3 tons—the highest ever output—in hunreds of cooperatives.



FARLY 1 000 technical NEARLY 1,000 technical workers in engineering, electricity, mining and food processing have been trained for the regional industry in the mountainous provin-ce of Hoa Binh. Nearly half of these workers are minority people. There are new in the whole province scores of engineering workshops with a number of workers, the region to provide itself with many industrial goods made from local materials, formerly supplied by the

The tractor brigade in Vinh Linh area, close to the provisional demarcation line not only overfulfilled by 40 per cent its plan of helping the agricultural co-ops during the recent Winter-Spring

(Continued base 6)

VIET NAM COURIER

THE WHOLE WORLD SUPPORTS US

PRESIDENT A. MASSAMBA DEBAT VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM IS A GREAT HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO CON-GOLESE REVOLUTION

N a talk with the head of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth delegation to the 2nd Congress of the Revolutionary Youth Mocroser of Congress of the Revolutionary Youth Mocroser of Congress of the Revolutionary Youth Mocroser of Congress of Congre

A. Noumszalay, Premier of the Congo (B) also said on this occasion: "U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, it threatens hourly and daily our independence. We have to be side by side in the fight against it everywhere on the earth where there is U.S. aggression".

PREMIER CHOU EN LAI HOLDS TALKS WITH VICE PREMIER LE THANH NGHI

PREMIER Chou En Lai on July 31, 1967, received and held talks with Le Thanh Nghi, Vice Premier and Head of the economic delegation of the D.R.V.N. Government now in China for a friendly visit and for negotiations on economic aid.

The Chinese leader paid a warm tribute to the Chinese leader paid a warm tribute to the great successes recorded by the people and army of both North and South Viet Nam and stressed that China determinedly and wholeheartedly support the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists till complete victory.

A.P. KIRILENKO RECEIVES VIET NAM SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

N August I, 1967, A.F. Kirilenko, Central Committee Political Bureau Member and Acting Secretary General of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., received the Viet Nam Soviet friendship delegation then risiting the Soviet Union.

He energetically condemned the U.S. im-perialists' aggression against the D.R.V.N.

and gave assurances that the Soviet Government would fully carry out its internationalist obligation, help the Vietnamese people and support their just struggle to recover independence and freedom.

U.A.R.

N Cairo, the Peace Council and mass organis-ations in the Arab Socialist Union of the U.A.R. solemnly organised a ceremony to hand a quantity of medecines and textiles for the people of both North and South Viet Nam.

Addressing the audience, Khaled Moheddin, Chairman of the U. A. R. Peace Council, Delegate of the Arab Socialist Union, warmly praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and regarded it as a bright example for all nations who are fighting for their independence and freedom. He pointed out: "The people of the U.A.R. resolutely support the just fight of the Vietnamese people and are confident that the Vietnamese people will certainly win final and total victory

AUSTRALIA

REPORTS from Adelaide said that the movement to support the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation by the students in Melbourne was surging up in Australian universities.

Students of Adelaide and Canberra Univers ities also took part in this movement.

Many meetings and gatherings were organ-ised in Sydney, Brisbane and many other cities of Australia in support of Viet Nam.

CCORDING to reports from Wellington, capital of New Zealand, the Wellington Trade-Union Council on July 27, called on Trade-Union Council on July 27, called on the workers to oppose the planned manufac-ture of "defoliants" by Aivon Wattkinsdow company for the U.S. to use in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

The paper Viet Nam, organ of the New Zealand Viet Nam Committee, and Mr. Nelson, Chairman of the forests and birds defending league of New Zealand, also condemned this production.

HANOI TRIBUNE



SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE FIGHTING AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

HE Viet Nam Asian. African Solidarity Commit-tee, the Viet Nam Japan Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Peace Committee and the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions held on August 4 in Hanoi a meeting to welcome the International Day of Solidarity with the Iapanese People.

Hoshino Tsutomu, a Central Committee member of the Japanese Communist Party now visiting Viet Nam. attended the meeting.

Nguyen Thanh Le. Secre-tary General of the Viet Nam — Japan Friendship Association, condemned the U.S. imperialists' dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, occupation of Okinawa and Ogasawara islands, maintaining of over 200 military bases in Iapan.

Japan into an important logistical and operational base in their aggres from which they would attack from which they would attack the Korean and Chinese-people, impair the national sovereignty of the Japanese people and jeopardize peace and security in Asia.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution giving full support to the just struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. inrialist aggressors and the perialist aggressors and the Japanese monopoly capitalists for the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the recovery of bombs, the recovery of Okinawa and Ogasawara, the dismantlement of U.S. military bases in Japan and the abolition of the U.S.— Japan Security Treaty and Iapan—South Korea pact.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INDONESIAN AU-THORITIES' PERSECUTION OF INDONESIAN PATRIOTS AND DEMOCRATS

HE Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee on August 3 issued a statement protesting against the persecution of Indonesian patriots and demo-crats by the Indonesian autho-

rities.
The statement stressed reports from "According to reports from Indonesia, the authorities in Indonesia, the authorities in Indonesia have decided to exe-cute five Indonesian patriots among them Njoto, a leading member of the Indonesian Communist Party, and Lieute-nant-Colonel Untung.

This is a continuation of persecution of the Indonesian

patriots and democrats carri-ed out by the Indonesian reactionary forces since Octo-1965. Over nearly two of Indonesian patriots and democrats have been killed or tortured in various jails. We demand that the Indonesian authorities cancel immedia authorities cancel immedia-tely the sentences, release the detained patriots and demo-crats and end their brutal persecution and oppression,"

NATIONAL LIBERA-TION CAUSE IN GHINEA AND CAPE VERDE WILL TRIUMPH

THE Permanent Secretariat of the Asian-African-Latrn American Peoples Latin American Propies Solidarity Organisation has decided to make August 3 this year the 6th anniversary of the armed struggle of the people in (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde.

The Vietnamese people are bound to the people in (Por-tuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde in the common struggle Verde in the common struggle against the imperialists head-ed by the U.S. On Viet Nam Day against U.S. imperialism in March last year the Politi-cal Bureau of the Guinea and Cape Verde Independence Party sent a message to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Viet Nam Fatherland Front praising the Vietnames peo-ple's struggle against U.S. imperialism and voicing full sympathy and support of the (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde people for the just struggle of the Vietnamese

people. The Vietnamese people feel sincerely thankful for this sympathy and support. The express their solidarity with the Guinea and Cape Verde people and fally support their just struggle, and are convinced that the national liberation movement in these countries vill certainly win slogious victory. glorious victory

News from CAMBODIA

Many Attacks of the U.S. In A Month, 302 Enemy Troops Wiped Out, 12 Aircraft and 14 men Repelled Motor Boats Sunk by Luang Probana People and Army

Pathet Lao Radio reported that from June 26 to July 25, 1967 the Luang Prabang army and people fought 28 battles, including an attack on Nam Bac commanding post and another on Luang Prabang airfield in the night of

News from LADS

According to incomplete figures, 302 enemy troops were wiped out including 223 killed, 76 wounded, 3 enemy troops captured and talked into surrender, a great quantity of military equipment seized and 14 motor boats sunk.

The Luang Prabang army and people also fought off 2 nibbling attacks of the enemy on Nam Thuom and Huoi Lo, and forced them out of Nam Nga and Moc Chong.

In close coordination with the main forces and regional troops, from July 17 to July 26, 1967, the guerillas of Xieng Khoang, Sam Neua, Luang Prabang and Houa Khong provinces ambushed enemy raids, wiping out 49 soldiers and seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

Aggressors and Their Hench-

ACCORDING to Cambodian News Agency AKP, in the night of July 27, 1967, a group of U.S. aggressors and Sasgon puppet troops, a group of U.S. aggressors and Sasgon puppet troops of Ultage (1,84m from Cambodian frontier) and opened fire. The Cambodian border defending army, police and militanee heat them off, killed 2 aggressors in paratroop uniforms, seized 1 maching. gun, 1 tommy gun, 2 catbinies and a great quantity of

Earlier, on July 15, 1967, the U.S. and puppet troops in South Viet Nam had attacked a Cambodian post in Kompong-Cham province, killing 2 Cambodian soldiers.

The Cambodian army heroically fought back the aggressors and captured a puppet soldier.

AKP also said that the Yankees and their henchmen in South Viet Nam had many times violated the territory and coastal area of Cambodia in Kampot, Kompong-Cham, Prey-Veng, Svay-Rieng on July 9, 10, 13, and 17.

On their part, on 9 occasions from June 17 to 19, 1967) the U.S. henchmen in Thailand also sent troops, aircraft[and war vessels to attack the Cambodian posts of Cham. Yeam, Shuek Sach in Koh Kong province. They were fought back.

NEW AIR ATTACKS ON THE CENTRE OF HANOI

ON August 11 and 12, 1967. U. S. aircraft attacked in many waves the centre of Hanoi and many localities in the suburbs, causing losses in lives and property to the civilian population. According to preliminary reports, Hanoi A.A. batteries downed 9

These air attacks which took place after McNamara's inspection trip to South Viet Nam, after Taylor and Clifford's tour of satellite countries and after the White House had decided to reinforce U.S. effectives in South Viet Nam by 45,000 men and

pour more money into the war, have shown that the U.S. Government obdurately pursues its escalation policy and expands its war of aggression They lay bare before public opinion the will for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem reiterated by Johnson to deceive public opinion now standing more power-fully against the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

village Cam Xuyen district Ha Tinh province, 58 inha-

bitants out of 100 of this village attend school — the highest rate in North Viet

Nam. 560 people of the village regularly attend 40

complementary education classes, among whom 212

attend junior secondary classes and 130 senior secondary classes. The two year-plan (1967-1968) of complementary

education was completed on

THE Central Committee

in the first half of this year

Over the recent past, conferences on the work to ensure welfare of women and child-

ren have been held in all

provinces of North Viet Nam. Premier Pham Van Dong,

Premier Pham Van Dong, President of the Central Committee for the Welfare

of Mothers and Children, reminded the authorities at all levels to lead well this

work, appoint cadres especi-ally responsible for it, and rely on the masses to pro-mote it a step further. Before

the 1945 August Revolution, there were only 17 inha-bitants knowing how to read

American agents tried to con-

tact Vietnamese movements

and organisation; then from 1950 to 1954, the U.S. was

an accomplice of French colo-

for the Welfar of Mothers and Children recently met

year ahead of time

During the two years 1965-1966, in spite of the intensi-fication of the war, the standard of living of people of all walks of life has re-By stepping up the war, the U.S. imperialists hope to rid themselves of their mained what it was, although difficulties and privations have been unavoidable. These quagmire in Viet Nam. But their act will lead them to more dangerous consequences and more serious defeats. results are inherent in the social regime of North Viet social regime of North Viet Nam: the socialist regime. They are inseparable not only included the socialist regime. They are inseparable not only since 1955 in all fields, that of economic building in particular, but also from successes recorded by the Vietnam combat since 1965. They are also inseparable from the help accorded by the socialist countries, an important and and material, both moral and material,

and material.

GROWTH OF PRODUC-

TION AND TRADE

The needs of the North

Vietnamese people are still modest. Their diet is essen-

tially based on rice. The in-tensification of agricultural production thus plays a decisive role in ensuring food

supplies. Substantial results bave been obtained since

bave been obtained since 1955 in agriculture. Agriculture. Agricultural co-operation, begun in 1958, is in full progress. By the end of 1966, 94% of peasant households had joined the farming co-ops, 70% of which were of the higher-

level type and comprised 85% of the total number of

peasant households. Each co-op has on an average over too hectares of cultivable land. Most co-ops comprise

more than 100 households more than 100 households apiece. Their accumulation funds increased by 22% in 1966 compared with 1965 and their fixed funds by 45%. The drive for intensive culti-

vation is getting stronger with each passing day: in

1966, 15 districts, more than

1,000 co-ops and a whole province obtained the target

(Continued from page 4)

part of them to those not having enough. Families of victims of American, raids war invalids and those who have fallen in the field of honour, and also households lacking labour force, benefit from particular solicitude on

Here and There in the D.R.V.N.

(Continued from bage 4)

ultivation, but also completed 90 per cent above plough-ing plan for the Summer-

Chau (a province where live many minority na-tionals) have so far complet-ed the planting of summer-autumn rice and increased the ricefield acreage by 11.5 per cent compared with the 1966 summer autumn cultivation. The expansion of the area under rice is a new change in Lai, Chau highland in stabilizing the people's life and cultivation and improving the living conditions of the mountain dwellers.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

HE Council of Ministers of the D. R. V. N. recently took the decision to promote cultural and art work against the U.S. aggressors, for national salva-tion. The decision stresses that the objective of this work is to contribute to educating and fostering the educating and lostering the Party members, armymen and other people with revo-lutionary heroism, the deter-mination to fight and defeat the enemy and the spirit of revolutionary offensive, to help in technical revolution, popularize among the masses science and technology, peofence, the advanced experifighting, to active fighting, to actively contri-bute to the building of a new life, instilling into the people the love of culture and science, and organization science, and organizing a sound and healthy spiritual

THE conference to review the biological con-stancy work over the past 10 years was held in Hanoi. It had carried out researches over 200 themes on biological constancy of the Vietnamese people of different ages, professions, living in regions of different At present, in Cam Binh

U.S. Neo-Colonialism At Work (Continued from page 3) army and police training to land reform; everything in Viet Nam is controlled and history and methods of Yansupervised by American miskee neo-colonialism. In 1946 sions. Washington thought it could, at small costs by using

tionary movement and break the Vietnamese people's will nialism in its efforts to quench the Vietnamese na-tional movement, After 1954, for independence. The failure of Ngo Dinh t ousted its French colonial Diem's dictatorship led Kennedy to put in motion the "special war", Over half ist partner, to remain the only master in South Viet Nam, having found a caudila million local mercenaries under command of tens of Nam, having found a caudil-lo in the former mandarin Ngo Dinh Diem. Economic aid, military aid; Yankee advisers in all fields, from thousands of Yankee advisers conducted ' mopping-ups burnt and plundered villages

a "national" army and police, liquidate the revolu-

and hamlets, herded the peo ple into concentration camps, sprayed toxic chemicals on crops, tried all sorts of modern weapons on the South Viet namese population. But the people's political and armed struggle drove the "special war" to bankruptcy. Yankee war" to bankruptcy. Yankee imperialism had to send to South Viet Nam a veritable expeditionary corps.

Thus in Viet Nam, American imperialism has used the whole panoply of neocolonialism. The successive means has led Washington to resort to outright war and to unmask itself as the

ferocious crimes, the doom of Yankee is a foregone

abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of an octopus extendits tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe Yankee imperialism, never has such an image proved so relevant. At the same time never has Yankee imperialism shown up more clearly its weaknesses, for never, at any time, has any imperialism deployed so much effort against a small and poor nation with so little result. In spite of all its material means, political machinations

veritable international gen-

darme. How aggressive, per-fidious, cruel, Yankee impe-rialism can be has been

(Continued from page 4) stable prices in proportion to the quantity of agricultural products they sell to the State (livestock, vegetables, fruit, etc.) Adequate measures have been taken to regulate the distribution of food within the co-ops; those having relatively more rice having relatively more rice having relatively more rice and part of them to those not having enough. Families of yield of "5 tons of rice per hectare per year"; 69 co-ops obtained 6 tons per hectare and 4 co-ops as many as 7 tons. Areas under dry crops increased 1.4% in 1966 and increased 1.4% in 1906 and those grown with vegetables went up 15.2% Also in 1966, the number of pigs reached a record level: an increase of 6.2%. In the field of water conservancy, 80% of the area under rice is irrigated and 36% of the ricefields re-arranged, making it possible to carry out rational irrigato carry out rational irriga-tion according to the needs of the crops. Over 3,000 co-ops have been equipped with small mechanical workshops (power generators, grinding machines for animal feed, threshing and husking machines, mechanical pumps, etc.) The problem of labour

> Essential industrial commodities used in daily life dities used in daily life are almost exclusively turned out by regional industry, which uses local raw materials, equipment and manpower. In 1966, production of this indus-trial branch accounted for half the total industrial and handicraft production of the country, Three hundred undertakings were commissioned and investments increased 33% compared with 1965.

Results obtained in the improvement of the people's living standards are also closely linked to the strengthening of State trade ser ces, which constitute the mainstay of home trade. They ensure control of almost the entire market and, in close co-ordination with agricultu-ral co-operatives, handle the major part of agricultural commodities (foodstuffs, etc.) supplied by the co-ops areas) increased from 2,053 in 1964 to 3,878 in 1966. Turn-over figures for articles of daily consumption increased by 127% during the same period. The network of buy-ing and marketing co-operatives has been reinforced : peak ties, the market and prices

In spite of destructions, the determination, and will cer tainly win final victory.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

by General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Biggest Military

Distributor: XUNHASABA

THE ECONOMIC STABILITY...

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns' countryside and mountain sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activihave remained stable in the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organised, i.e. State-con-trolled market, price indices for vital commodities were

ces in the prices of some commodities due to weather commodities due to weather conditions or transport dif-ficulties, but on the whole no sudden changes have happened anywhere in the country. This relative stabi-lity of prices has been pos-sible thanks to a stable production, agricultural pro-duction in the first place. It has had a positive influence on the free market beneficial to the consumers, and has contributed for an important

South Viet Nam -Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

32 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

the part of the people and the State: they are supplied with rice and given advan-tages rot accorded to other By mid-1966 Thanh Ha was entrusted with the purchase entrasted with the purchase of rice in a region located deep in the enemy's rear. The LAF. had no food-supply bases there and in addition, the adversary spared no effort to tighten his control particularly over 98.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 98.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965. shortage has been solved in the main and labour produc-tivity gradually improved. rice. Commandos had been There are regional differencarrying out unending raids. Thanh Ha had to face innumerable difficulties at the

innumerable difficulties at the beginning. Though she had managed to contact the local supply council, which gave her wholehearted assistance, she had to spend her nights in a forest, for fear of falling into the hands of the com-mandos. Weeks of hardships and privations had, however, helped her win over the people and "take root" in them. Regarded as a relative by many who offered to pro-tect her, she could now move freely, unnoticed by the enemy. The second step was part to improving the peo-ple's living standards. to buy rice and have it brought to the liberated zone. That the people loved her, Thanh Ha had no doubt. But

State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat their fill, so at to fight well and produce well". Setting at defiance American attacks on town and countryside, the Vietnamese people are facing the trials of war with iron

THE YOUNG "L.A,F. BANK MANAGER"

in her black "ba ba" suit, the olive-faced girl is over-flowing with health and the vitality of her young years. She has earned the sympathy of all present at the Congress of the Department's the fighters. Apart from the affectionate nickness girl girl years by the people. Thanh Ha received from the Congress another name: "the young sanother name sanother name: "the young sanother name sanother Thanh Ha did a patient explanation work assisted by the supply council members. The number of those who accepted to do the job for her went up rapidly, all the more so as each of them became at the same time an agitator. Together with the teers who, separately, ten or twelve pounds of rice each, ten then twenty then fifty joined in. Thus, hundreds of bags of food in succes-sion tookthe road the liberated

> While work was going on swimmingly, the adversary set out to herd the people into a "strategic hamlet". A very strict control system was established, and the ties between them and Thanh Ha were abruptly severed by barbed wire fences, spike palisades and ditches. They could not however senate. could not however separte could not, however, separte them for long for Thanh suc-ceeded in finding her way into the disguised concentra-tion camp. And the supply-lines, cut off for a short lines, cut off for a snort time, had been restored step by step. Though more guard-edly than before, rice kept flowing to the free areas as regularly as blood runs to the heart.

One day, back at her re-

squirming over the war in South Viet Nam.

to provide more cannon-fodder, but also to make them

fodder, but also to make them believe that "the going of the war is good", as U.S.I.S. reported on July 28. A new strain will be seen in the relations between the U.S.

ce and a genuine peace.

puzzle and predicament.

money to pay for a fairly large amount of grain she had got on credit, and to prepare for the next buying drive. She was stunned when in-formed that the Supply Department had no cash available, and ordered to get credit another

Many had lent Thanh Ha all their meagre savings Some had even borrowed from others on their own. How swould she discharge her res-ponsibilities in the same way? She racked her brains for a way out but it was in vain.
She could not openly meet
her "relatives" in the
"strategic hamlet" and
explain to them the situation.

So a sort of a chain expla So a sort of a chain expla-nation-drive was then started, painstakingly, patiently, Many understood, fortunately, not a few, however, grumbled. Thanh Ha's last but not least concern; who would explain the started of the started by the enemy? Her answer was not far-fetched, but very straight forward; but very straight forward: "If I get killed, my comrades "Il I get killed, my comrades will pay, if they too get kil-led, others will take the matter in hand. So long as the revolution goes on, our people won't be out of pocket". The revolution would of course go on and

forge ahead, but to pay every one his dues was no easy job at a time when the war had reached such a high pitch. Though quite aware o situation, the people again did not hesitate to lend their jewels to Thanh Ha or sell her rice on credit.

assistance, she did not forget to put down all that she had owed them, so as to avoid eventual omissions and mis takes later when the debts fell due. She also took care not to reveal anything, should she be arrested with her papers. She gave each creditor a slip of paper the size of two fingers, bearing a number two ingers, bearing a number
— the amount of the d-bt—
and her illegible signature.
It was the signature of this
girl fighter, who had just
been freed from illiteracy. that vouched for two million pounds of rice supplied to the liberated zone in three months. That was also the reason why the participants in the elite worker's congress of the Logistic Departu young L.A.F. bank mana

Precious as it is, this reward does not dim out another given her by the people. For the image of the "little hardworking girl", born into a rubber-plantation workers' family has been engraved in the minds of the local people. They all remember that when still a little girl, she used after nightfall to help her father dig shelters in order to hide revolutionary cadres and got callous hands for it, before she was tall enough to carry together with two of her mates, 450 bags of rice into underground

ger

Balance-Sheet

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile the L. A.F. attacked Hoi An town some 20km southeast of Da Nang city. Storming Hoi An prison, the L.A.F. wiped out all the sentries, overran 4 blockhouses, and liberated 1,200 detainees. In a shelling of the enemy military subfector and special sub-sector in the centre of the town and the U.S. artillery ground about 2km from the town, the L.A.F. wiped out many enemy main forces, destroyed many war means and put out of action a great enemy force. The town was controlled by the L.A.F. for two hours.

The next day, the LAF, continued to shell the above-cited positions and "U.S.A.M." of the "province, causing further losses to the enemy.

the two attacks on Da Nang and Hoi An, the regional army on the same nights Tuly 14 and 45) wiped out 55 puppet troops of Regiment
1 who were carrying out
pacification" task, destroyed
M. 113's and brought down

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for impro-vement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

ESCALATION IN A STALEMATE

buying rice for her, every one feared to be rounded up,

tortured, even killed,

VO THI THANH HA, an elite fighter of the South Viet Nam L.A.F.

Logistic Department, is just eighteen. Small and simple in her black "ba ba" suit,

another name: "the young L.A.F. bank manager".

which entails tax increases once again puts Johnson's popularity to trial as dissapopularity to trial as dissa-tisfaction is growing among the American people, and this will only give vent to the opposition's critic ism. With this troops increase, he has squandered away his own political fortune before the coming presidential elec-tions. Caught in a deadlock tions, Caught in a deadlock but still obdurate, he has been compelled to "choose greater evils" instead of "choosing a lesser one in order to ward off a greater" as he often quotes Jefferson to mislead American public

Through this emergency troops reinforcement, one can see the U.S. government's can see the C.S. government's setbacks, rather heavy, not only in its home but also in its foreign policy. This can find a clear expression in the first transfer of the can be c can find a clear expression in the recent Taylor — Clifford mission to various satellite countries to collect more cannon-fodder for the U.S. war in South Viet Nam.

In the capitals of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for new "cannon fodder More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents dumb by declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the scheduled talks. Worse still, President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. president's envoys for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the pro-longation of Filipino troops

crashed into the rooms. More than 100 U.S. officers and men and many puppet offi-cials lost their lives in this shelling. Many were killed in their beds

South Viet Nam. What is remarkable is that, many U.S. followers have been A section of the big four-storeyed building was blasted to rubble. The USIS building and a U.S. radar station Schott Viet Nam.

They are lamenting U.S. failure to bring the war to a quick conclusion, a war in which they are swimming about the control of the control of the control of the control of the U.S. statistical of the U.S. nearby were also hit and burnt.

In co-ordination with the In co-ordination with the artillery, the guerillas broke into the houses of many puppet agents who had fled from the suburban villages to take refuge in An Cuu district of Hue city. Many district of Hue city, Many of these agents were quickly wiped out. At the same time the guerilla hunted down other agents hiding in various streets. In the tab lig guas cassed booming when the guerillas rushed into the enemy barracks, sweeping away almost all an "intelligence" platoon of the puppets. Then they broke into the building the puppets are the Pan Lou bridge, the control of the puppets and the pan Lou bridge, the control of the puppets. Then they broke either Pan Lou bridge, the control of the puppets are the Pan Lou bridge.

and its satellites over the Viet Nam war. This explains still more clearly Johnson's From the building, the enemy furiously fired back. Immediately the Liberation fighters rounded the building and made a flank attack. There is a rule that the more losses the enemy sus-tains and the more precarifighters rounded the building and made a flank attack, raining hand grenades on the enemy hiding on the ground floor, killing or wound-ing most of them. The remnants ran upstairs trying to put up a last-ditch resis-tance. But they all fell under ous his position is, the fiercer his wriggles, which make the fighting more atrocious still. His designs atrocious still. His designs and ambitions with regard to both parts of Viet Nam remain great. Meanwhile from Washington rumours are out about continued U.S. peace efforts. But the same tune is abbored by world public opinion. The Vietnamese the shells from a L.A.F. big gun. Two teams of the so-called "pacification cadres" in the Vi Da district were opinion. The Vietnamese people have no illusion about this fallacy and are resolved to fight for national indealso entirely wiped out.

A platoon of puppet "spe-cial forces" sent as reinforcements from Con Hen, came

L.A.F. VIOLENT ATTACKS ...

17 men right on the hridge. The rest fled in disorder and many fell into the river.

Later a company of Bat-Later a company of But-talion 4 of puppet Regiment 3 stationed at the eastern gate of the city, sent in to recapture Phu Luu bridge, were also intercepted and routed after having lost more than a platoon.

After half an hour's fighting, the L.A.F. held under complete control the south eastern sector of the city from Da district to Trang T bridge over an area metres long, including the 5th and 6th districts.

One hour later, thinking the L.A.F. land withdrawn, a puppet combat police company was sent out to take the bodies of the G.I.'s and puppet troops. U.S. planes roared overhead dropping faces over the city. Machig. puppet troops. U.S. planes roared overhead dropping flares over the city. Machi-neguns from U.S. planes sent down hails of bullets every now and then. The artillery of the puppets also fired wantenly from their positions in Nam Giao and C Xuyen in the southern Xuyen in the southern and southerstern sectors of the city. But the guerillas hit hard at the enemy in Quang Xuyen post, silencing their guns. Fearing the same fate, the artillery unit at Nam Giao stopped firing. The Yanks at Phu Bai base also dared not fire a round. dared not fire a round.

The puppet police cautiously moved along Le Loi street towards the Hu

After they had come within the ambush area, the L.A.F. opened fire, killing 70 on the spot. In their pursuit of the enemy they killed an addi-

800 enemy troops and agents, mostly U.S. officers and technicians were put out of action in the heart of Hue city. That thunder blow was quite another surprise for the U.S. and its henchmen.

First, they had not expected that the L.A.F. could launch a major attack with infantry forces right in the centre of the city.

Secondly, they had not expected that the L.A.F. could bring their big guns and explosives into the city and penetrate so thick a defence system and carry out such daring attacks simul taneously from many direc tions.

Thirdly, they had not expected that after the attack, the L.A.F. could take up positions right in the city to deal them other

Lastly, the U.S. aggressors had not expected that such a devastating blow could be a devastating blow could be delivered right in a place regarded as the "most secure" in the First Army Corps area.

SOUTH VIETNAM

End July -Beginning August

LA.F. NEW VICTORIES

A CCORDING to Western reports, on the afternoon of August 7, the L.A.F. intercepted the G.I.s of U.S. Light Brigade 196 helilifted 11km north of Sai-

On August 8, Reuter reported that 15 choppers had been downed or damaged. General John Freund, commanding the brigade had a leg broken.

N early morning of August 2, 1967, the LA.F. simultaneously stormed the U.S. naval base and petroleum tank farm in Nha Be lying along the Nha Be River, 3km from each other and from 9 to 12km outheast of Saigon.

The American spokesman in Saigon admitted that 2 petrol storage tanks were hit and blown up, many patrol boats, minesweepers damag-

ed, 1 F. 100 jet fighter and 1 chopper coming to the rescue downed and 29 G.I.'s "wound-

Violent fire from these 2 million-litres petrol tanks drove IU.S. battalion station-ed nearby to another place.

Three days later (August 5) this U.S. naval base was again mortar shelled by the L.A.F.

N the North of Highway o (Quang Tri province) on July 29, U.S. marine battalion of Registers of North was violently intercepted by the L.A.F., according to GPA.

First reports said that this battalion was badly mauled. Over 400 G.I's were killed or wounded (including roompany put out of action), 3 tanks were destroyed on the spot.

Attack on U.S. Naval Base and Petroleum Tank Farm in Nha Be, 12km South-East of Saigon (August 2): 2 Million Litres of Petrol and 1 U.S. Ship Burnt.

Wiping Out of 400 U.S. Marines North of Quang Tri (July 29)

Annihilation of 300 GI's 80 km South-East of My Tho Town (from July 28 to 30).

■ 12 U.S. Vessels Sunk or Damaged Near Saigon (July 17 and 18).

another damaged, 6 aircraft set on fire (including 2 jets, 3 choppers and I L. 19 recon-naissance plane).

Also North of this province, within 4 days ending July 24, the L.A.F. killed or wounded over 300 U.S. and pupped troops operating on the

road from Ba Doc to Le

Mon.

The U.S. and puppet troops on July 26 conducted an operation to rescue the units besieged by the L.A.F. in an area along Highway 4, some 80km from My Tho according to GPX.

Fallen into a battlefield prepared by the L.A.F., over 300 enemy troops were wiped out only in three days ending July 30.

July 30.

On the night of July 30, in a 30 minutes' surprise attack, the L. A. F. wiped out over 200 G.I.'s and seized over 100 firearms of various types

various types.

On the nights of July 22 and 23, the L.A.F. simultaneously shelled the U.S. base in Binh Duc. 1 military training center, Vinh Kim military

sub-sector and the encamp-ment of 1 civil guard compa-ny, killing or wounding 300 soldiers (80 of whom were G.I.'s) destroying and damag-ing 9 military trucks (includ-ing 6 M.113 armoured troop carriers)

carriers)

On July 24 and 25, 2 more enemy vessels were sunk in My Tho River and Cho Gao canal; 80 Yanks and I puppet platoon were knocked out. Harassing communication lines, the L.A.F. also sank to

lines, the L.A.F. also sank to enemy vessels and damaged 2 others on Western Vam Co River on July 17 and 18. On July 18, 10 enemy na-val craft were sent to the bottom, including 4 small gun boats and 1 armoured vessel some 33km south-east

of Saigon.



L.A.F. fighters attacking hase enemy

in front of the enemy posi-

With the devoted assistar With the devoted assistance of the people, the L.A.F. fighters divided into several prongs, quickly crossed the dense defence system of the enemy and secretly moved into position in the city.

An explosion rent the air signalling the beginning of the attack. The transformer at Dap Da was blown up, plunging two main quarters in the heart of the city into

des and bombs and the rat-tling of submachine guns, the frightened enemy officers fell down before they had time to realize what had happened.

In the meantime, the second shock team, after striking a devastating blow at the snock team, after striking a devastating blow at the enemy at Dap Da, stormed a position of the puppet officers at the army club and, in co-ordination with Thai's at the army club and, in co-ordination with Thai's team, completely wiped out the enemy in this sector. At a signal of the shock teams, the L.A.F. engineer troops dashed forward and blew up the Huong River stronghold with explosive charges. The three-storeyed building rock-ed and collapsed amid earth-shaking blasts. All the adverse troops inside were either troops inside were either killed by the explosives or crushed under the heap of rubble. Two double-storeyed and five one-storeyed hou in the neighbourhood w also demolished. None also der odd-enemies could escape. 45 cars were smashed or burnt in the streets. Another column of the L.A.F. rushed to the riverside attacked the U.S. mil wharf northeast military attacked the U.S. military wharf northeast of Trang Tien bridge. A landing craft was sunk: 16 enemies including a U.S. colonel were killed. The cargo boats loaded with ammunition anchored at the end of Trang Tien bridge was also blown up by artillery shells, and all its occupants buried alive.

Simultaneously with these Simultaneously with these stormy attacks, in Duy Tan street the L.A.F. big guns hit the billets of the American "advisers" in Thuan Hea position, the H.Q. of Thua Thien military subsector and the puppet police H.Q. The shells pierced the concrete roofs and walls and

(Continued base 7)

Let city was once haptized "imperial City" by foreigners for its many old historical and cultural many old historical side cultural gressor for the control of the control many of the city a host of strongholds and army baracks. The Trang Tien - Dap DaAn Cuu triangle on the right bank of the throng (Perfuno) litary sector for the enemy because there lie most of the

because there lie most of the nerve centre of the U.S. ag-gressors and their henchmen in Hue.

in Hue.

Military H.Q.s, army barracks and posts of the U.S. and the puppets, command posts, police stations, security and intelligence offices of the puppets, information and

and intelligence offices of the puppets, information and logistic centres and military wharves of the U.S., thickly studded this small are face attacks in Quang Trj -Thua Thien against enemy forces at La Vang, Tu Ha and Long Tho. especially the recent LA.F. assaults that ripped through their northern and account Hue, the U.S. and its henchmen doubled the garrison in the town, increased rison in the town, increased patrols, set up more posts,

reinforced both the outer and inner defence perimeters and mounted a very strict guard. In addition to U.S. and Pak Jung Hi troops on permanent sentry duty, a company of puppet combat police patrols the city throughout the night.

Every hour in the night. Every hour in the night, from four to six armoured cars rumble along the main thoroughfares near the Trang puppet soldiers are also posted at all crossings and roads leading into the main sectors. On the section of the se reeming not secure enough behind the multi-row wire entanglements around their positions, the U.S. officers also commit puppet police to round-the-clock patrol duty along the streets and mount quard at all lamp-posts.

Recently, the U.S. and its

henchmen set a night curfew, fenced off all the city's gates and other main entrances to the city. On U.S. orders, the puppets had all the boats in the city concentrated and tied together by irochains to "guard against all contingencies."

LAF VIOLENT ATTACKS

IN THE HEART OF

NE day, the U.S. staged the farce of "victory celebrations" after bloody operations against the bloody operations against the civilian population in the northern part of the demili-ties of the demilities of the demilities of the control of the control of the U.S. officers had returned in great numbers to Hue from positions along Highway 9 and the Phu Bat base. The Huong River position Papel army officers had also been called back to attend the victory celebrations. "Many U.S. and pupper officers had vehicles succed in thick rows while succed in thick rows while succed in thick rows." complete darkness. L.A.F. recoilless guns, mortars and machineguns of various callipers pounded the enemy positions. Gunfire erupted all over the sector from the southeastern suburbs, from Vi Da district to Trang Tien bridge, including the 6th district.

HUE CITY

In the sector south of Dap Da, the first rounds of the LA.F. recoilless guns put out of action a platon of pupper guards. The LA.F. then direc-ted their fire to the billets of the American and pupper officers. Under cover of artillery. The LA.F. in Mele, led a shock team against the Huong River military position, led a shock team against the Huong River military position, instantly wiping out two platoons of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries. The shock groups then fanned out into the mercenaries. The snock groups then fanned out into the buildings, attacking the U.S. officers from room to room. In the bursts of hand grena-